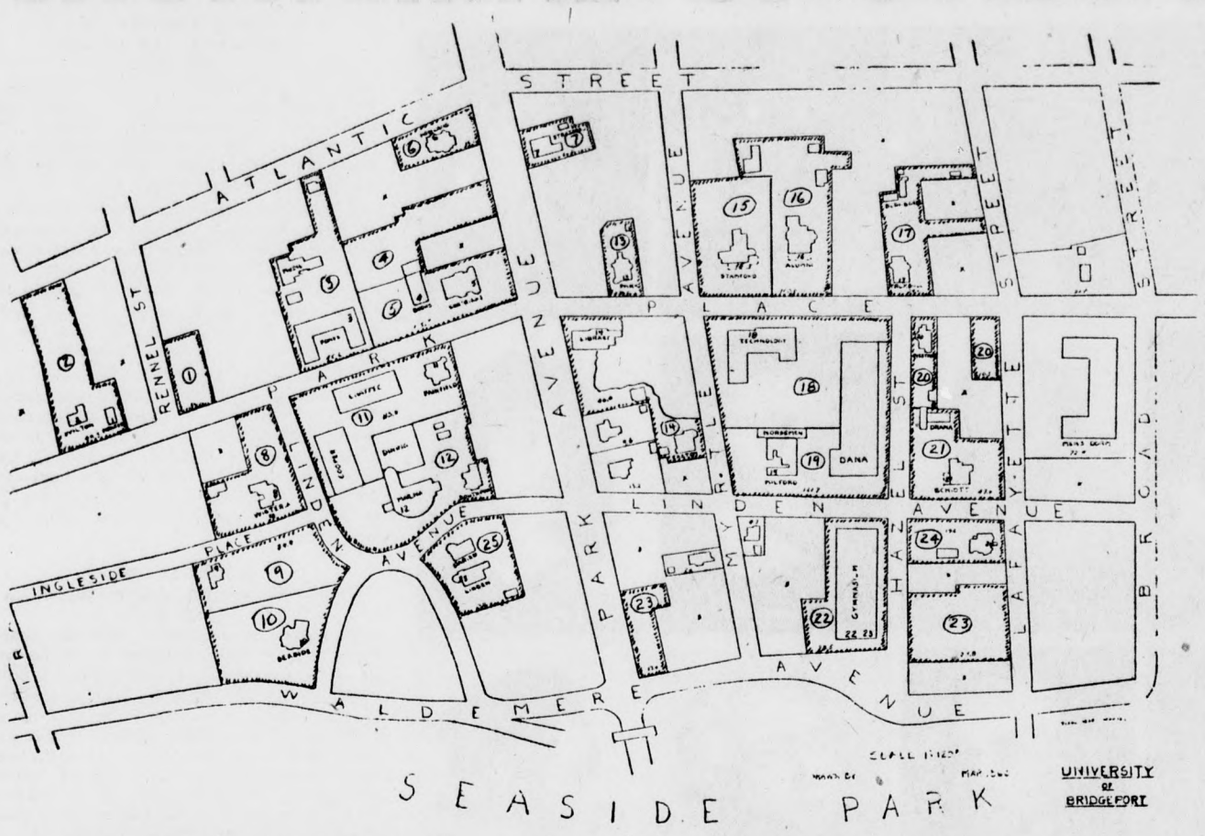
TODAY IS UB SCIENCE EXHIBITION DAY



FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE, the special University map has the Science Exhibit locations designated. Each group, which draws a number at the breakfast, will construct its exhibit at the location so numbered.

Today is UB Day. Today is cleanup day and a day that will honor 25 of the world's greatest scientists.

Twenty-five campus organizations have been assigned the name of a scientist from the Dana Hall Wall of Honor, and will be using these names to compete in a scientific exhibit contest to be conducted today.

Each group has been assigned an area of ground somewhere on this campus and will spend the day cleaning the area and constructing an exhibit. They are armed with clean-up kits—brooms, baskets, shovels and rakes—and will stage the exhibit in any way they choose.

The displays will be judged between 1-3 p. m. today and prizes will be awarded at a dance in the Gym at 3 p. m.

All displays, which organizations wish to retain after the contest closes, must be picked up by May 16, at noon.

The groups and the scientists to be depicted are: Circle K, Newton; Cooper Hall, Golileo; WAA, Curie; Iota Delta Pi, Rutherford; Alumni Hall Board of Directors, DaVinci; Chaffee Hall, Darwin; Theta Sigma, Aristotle; Chi Sigma Delta, Harvey; Sigma Lambda Chi, Mendel; Kappa Beta Rho, Faraday; Sigma Iota Gamma, Pasteur; Omega Sigma Rho, Euclid; Pi Omega Chi, Priestley; Alpha Delta Omega, Archimedes; Alpha Phi Omega, Boyle; Sigma OmicronSigma, Copernicus; Beta Gamma, Hippocrates; Phi Delta Rho, Lavoisier; Upsilon Beta Sigma, Planck; Wistaria Hall, Kepler; Alpha Gamma Phi, Koch; Southport Hall, Maxwell; Theta Epsilon, Roentgen; Phi Omicron Upsilon (by default), Gauss; Chi Zeta Rho, Descartes.

Faculty committee heads for UB Day are: Albert Dickason, general chairman; George H. Stanley and William T. DeSiero, in charge of participating teams and drawings; James O. Jackson and Wilfred Tressler, decorations; Theodore Nolan, arrangements for cleanup; Edward F. Byerly, music; Sara Pellegrino, physical arrangements; Victor Muniec and Howard Boone Jacobson, publicity; Alphonse J. Sherman, financing; Francis E. Dolan, judging and prizes; Raymond Petrie, ground sites and maps; Allan C. Erickson, slogan and prizes; E. Catherine Brewster, Science Hop; Alfred R. Wolff, independent students; James H. Halsey, breakfast catering; David Silverstone, audio.

Aiding on various committees and the over-all policy committee are: Prof. DeSiero, Prof. Dolan, Marion Hotchkiss, Perley Foster, Katherine Lyman, Joan Kaplin, Fred Dauer and John Foscolos.

THE SCRIBE

University of Bridgeport Campus Weekly

Volume 27 **Bridgeport, Conn., May 11, 1960** **Number 14**

William Sinclair Featured With Spring Concert Band

The University Concert Band under the direction of Raymond W. Stewart will present it's annual Spring Concert at the University Gym Sunday, May 15 at 3 p.m. A program of contemporary traditional band selections will be offered. The Concert Band will play: Folk Song Suite of Vaugn Williams; Pavanne by Morton Gould, featuring Thomas Dimajo as trumpet soloist; West Side Story Selections by Leonard Bernstein; and a special salute to Glenn Miller by playing Five Mellow Winds by Shanke. This composition features five solo wind players in a Concert Band adaption of some of the "sounds" of the Miller orchestra.

This year, the band will feature a solo by William Sinclair, a sophomore at the University. He will play the first movement of the Greig Piano Concerto in A Minor.

Sinclair has participated in several recitals at the University and is a student of Harold Bart. In addition to playing the piano, Sinclair plays the trombone in the University Community Orchestra and the University Purple Knight Marching band as well as his dual role of performing with the University Concert band as a trombonist and also as a piano soloist.

William Sinclair

Consul General Gives Address

Sir Hugh Southern Stephenson, British Consul General in New York and principal speaker at the unveiling ceremonies for the Science Wall of Honor on Sunday, told a capacity audience in Dana Lecture Hall that the western nations cannot afford the luxury of leisurely scientific advance, "for if we are satisfied with that, we shall be overtaken by events."

The program was conducted indoors instead of at the Wall site due to rainy weather.

(continued on page 8)

Theresa Pilarski Choosen Wistaria Queen at Dance

Theresa Joan Pilarski, a 20 year old 5'6" blond, was crowned Wistaria Queen at the annual Wistaria Ball last Friday night at the Ritz.

The blue-eyed senior was crowned by Karen E. Smith, 1959 Wistaria Queen, from Rochester New York.

Miss Pilarski is the treasurer of Theta Epsilon sorority, and is also a member of the Society for the Advancement of Management and corresponding secretary for PRF. She is a marketing major, and lives in Bridgeport.

The six-semifinalists, who now comprise the Queen's court, are Judith M. Resnick, Barbara H. Nalepa, Jeanne Marilyn Taylor, Barbara M. Brown, Paula Thieroff and Barbara Gregory.

More than 1,200 students and guests attended the annual affair with music provided by Ralph Flannagan.

(continued on page 8)

Theresa Pilarski

Dedication Convocation Held Friday

A convocation and formal dedication exercises for the Dana Hall of Science have been planned for Friday, May 13, at 3:00 p.m. in the Gym.

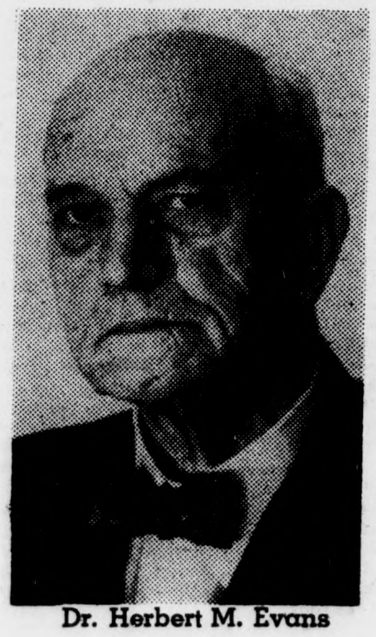
The unveiling of the Dana "Roll of Honor," which includes all persons and organizations who donated 150 dollars or more to the construction of Dana Hall, and the awarding of honorary degrees to three prominent scientists will be part of the program.

Degrees will be presented to Dr. Roger Adams, professor of chemistry emeritus, University of Illinois; Dr. Percey W. Bridgeman, professor of physics emeritus; and Dr. Herbert M. Evans, professor of biology emeritus, University of California.

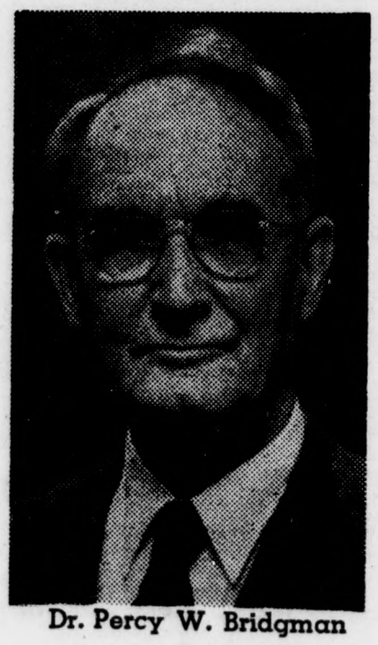
Frederick Dauer, a senior majoring in mechanical engineering; Leon Teft, a junior majoring in psychology; Sally Ann Podufaly, a sophomore majoring in nursing; and Joyce Kroin, a freshman majoring in elementary education, have been named the top scholars in their class and will be so honored at the annual Scholars' Dinner, given by the Council of Deans, the same evening at the Stratfield Hotel.

(continued on page 8)

Dr. Roger Adams



Dr. Herbert M. Evans



Dr. Percy W. Bridgman

Science Wall Ceremonies Held Indoors

Three outstanding University science students were introduced to the audience during the indoor unveiling ceremony of the Science Wall of Honor, Sunday, May 8, in Dana Lecture Hall. The ceremony was forced indoors because of rain.

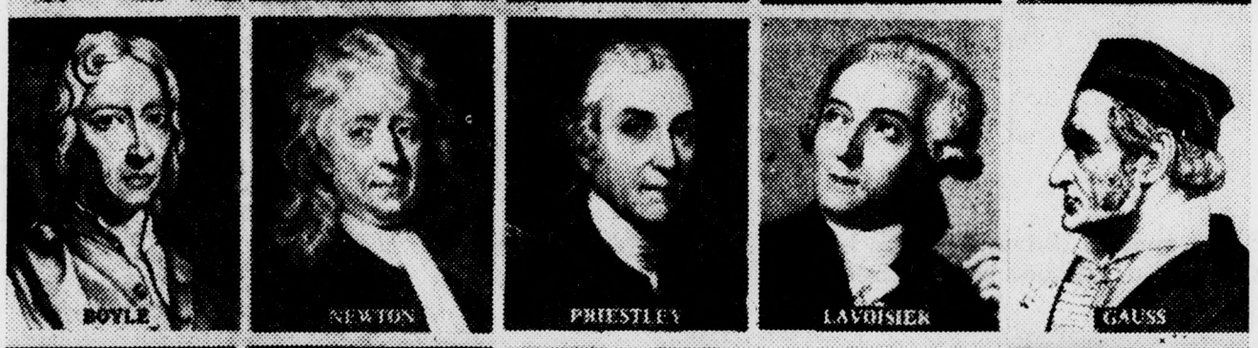
David Mintell, biology; Joan Flynn, chemistry, and Joseph Karcsmar, physics, were to have pulled the curtain from the Wall of Honor. Electors from all over the world cast 1,116 ballots for the 25 "Immortals of Science," whose names are chiseled into the concrete facade of Dana Hall.

The symbolic wall ceremony, which was part of a Parents Day program, signaled the beginning of the eight day activities centering around the dedication of the new classroom building.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, British Consul General gave the major address at the unveiling, **(his address reported elsewhere on page 1)**. University officials indicated that a British speaker was picked for the ceremony because eight of the names on the Wall are English nationals.

Visiting parents saw Thorton Wilder's "The Long Christmas Dinner" produced by the Office of Campus Productions. Barbara Wax, Roberta Powers, Vivian Verrilli, David Brietbart, Charles Koplin, Rochelle Osur, Michaela Maguire, Jeffrey Millet, Ed Frackman, Clair Blair and Cynthia Gelbard were featured as players. Prof. Albert Dickason directed, assisted by Ed Frackman.

BIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE TO UB EXHIBITIONS



HIPPOCRATES
Greek physician
460 B.C.—357 B.C.

Hippocrates was a Greek writer who is regarded as the father of medicine, because his works are the foundations of medical and biological knowledge. He wrote books on epidemics and stressed the importance of diet. His aphorisms include the well known 'Art is long and life is short', 'Desperate diseases need desperate remedies', and 'One man's meat is another man's poison'. His ethics survive in medicine as the Hippocratic Oath.

COPERNICUS, Nicolaus
Polish astronomer
1473—1543

A Pole of German descent, who studied medicine and theology at Cracow, Copernicus became a cannon of the cathedral at Frauenburg. He taught mathematics and astronomy at Rome, and studied medicine at Padua. He discovered that the sun is the center of the solar system, stating as a corollary of the earth's rotation, and he was aware of the immense distance of the stars. His theories enabled him to explain the seasons and precession of the equinoxes, and he considered the orbits of the planets as circles. His work, De Orbium Coelestium Revolutionibus, published in 1543 at Nurnberg, was banned until 1758 by the Roman Catholic Church.

BOYLE, The Hon. Robert
Irish chemist
1627—1691

'The father of chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork' was educated at Eton. Much of his early work was done at Oxford with Hooke as his assistant. Some regard him as the founder of modern chemistry because he was a believer in experiment rather than theory, and maintained that chemistry was something more than a subdivision of medical knowledge. He was the first to give a clear definition of an element as the practical limit of chemical analysis, and the first to use the term "analysis." He believed in a mono-atomic theory of matter. In 1662 he discovered the Boyle law which states that the volume of a gas is inversely proportional to its pressure, and he proposed that a barometer should be used to measure the height of mountains. Probably the first chemist to collect a gas, he was also the first in England to use a sealed thermometer. One of his original suggestions was that alcohol should be used as a preservative for biological specimens, and he was the first to prove conclusively that air is the normal medium by which sound reaches the ear. He also investigated crystals and reflection, specific gravity, and electricity.

FARADAY, Michael
English physicist and chemist
1791—1867

Born in poor circumstances, as a boy Faraday worked for a bookbinder. After reading scientific books he attended Davy's lectures and his notes so impressed Davy, that he was engaged as his assistant in 1813. He advanced rapidly and became professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1833. His fame rests chiefly on his discovery of electromagnetic induction and of specific inductive capacity. He introduced the term dielectric to indicate a medium across which induction can take place, and proved the indentity of animal and frictional electricity. In 1831 Faraday discovered how to produce electromotive force by the movement of a conductor in a magnetic field, thus preparing the way for the development of the generator. His work on electrolysis was outstanding, he introduced the terms electrode, anode, cathode, anion, cation, ion and ionization. He proved that the amount of decomposition is proportional to the current strength, and that the weight of a substance deposited is in proportion to its chemical equivalent weight. He discovered the rotation of plane polarised light by a magnetic field, and succeeded in liquifying chlorine and other gases. The farad, named after him, is the unit of electrical capacity.

KOCH, Robert
German bacteriologist
1843—1910

After studying medicine at Gottingen, Koch practiced at Wollstein and, following a visit to Egypt to study cholera, became a professor at Berlin and director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases. In 1876 he isolated the anthrax bacillus, and perfected a method of inoculation against it. In 1882 he discovered the tuberculosis bacillus and in the following year the comma bacillus of Asiatic cholera. He also investigated bubonic plague, malaria and trypanosome diseases. He won the Nobel prize for medicine in 1905. Much of his success was due to his introduction of new technique in the use of the microscope. He was the first to use aniline dyes to stain his organisms.

ARISTOTLE
Greek philosopher and naturalist
384 B.C.—322B.C.

One of the most famous Greek philosophers, Aristotle was the son of the King of Macedonia's physician. Orphaned at seventeen, he came to Athens to study under Plato, and remained with him twenty years. He became tutor to 14-year-old Alexander the Great. He remained as his friend and counsellor for many years. He established the Peripatetic School in Athens, so named because he taught while walking up and down the Lyceum. In this period he wrote many books on biology, natural science, ethics, logic, metaphysics, politics and literature. The death of Alexander caused his retirement and he died shortly afterwards. His works were first printed in Latin in 1489 and in Greek in 1495. In the scientific aspects of his teaching, which were secondary in importance to his philosophical, ethical and political speculation, he was the first to suggest the alternation of land and sea areas in the earth's geological development. Aristotle held mistaken ideas on the origin of life, thinking that plant-lice arose from the dew which forms on plants, and that fleas sprang from putrid matter. He was a pioneer of classification, one of the first to attempt a classification of the animals, using as a basis those with red blood and those without, and his work on marine animals was based on careful and extensive observation.

He thought that the velocity of a falling body was proportional to its weight, a mistaken concept which was not disproved until Galileo's experiment. He also thought a vacuum to be impossible, and he considered that all substances were composed of a primary matter.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac
English mathematician
1642—1727

Educated at Trinity College and Cambridge, Newton became a fellow of his college in 1667. In 1665, while studying in his native village, he is supposed to have seen an apple fall from a large tree and his mind was turned to the question of gravitation. In 1684 he completed most of his theory of gravitation in its application to the solar system. He was the first to realize the eliptical path of comets, and was the discoverer of the three basic laws of motion which are the foundation of practical or Newtonian mechanics.

In 1669 he was professor of mathematics at Cambridge, and in 1689 a Member of Parliament, eventually becoming Master of the Mint in 1699. In 1703 he became president of the Royal Society.

Among Newton's many discoveries was the connection between color and dispersion of light. He developed the reflecting telescope, and was familiar with the solar spectrum. He observed the colored interference fringes caused by reflection and refraction through thin films, named Newton's rings, but he realized the difficulty of the wave theory of light because he could find no evidence of light bending round corners as did sound waves.

He was a believer in the corpuscular theory of matter. In mathematics he introduced the binomial theorem, and after some controversy with Leibniz is given the credit for the introduction of the infintesimal calculus.

GALILEI, Galileo
Italian astronomer
1564—1642

Son of a Florentine nobleman, Galileo was educated at the University of Pisa, became professor of mathematics there in 1589, at Padua in 1592, and later at Florence. In 1583 the swinging lamp in the cathedral at Pisa, which he timed with his pulse, led him to deduce the laws of oscillation of a pendulum, and he applied this to the measurement of time. Because of the experiments on bodies dropped from the leaning tower of Pisa, he demonstrated that in a vacuum all bodies fall with equal velocity. He gained some grasp of the laws of motion enunciated later by Sir Issac Newton, and showed the parabolic trajectory of projectiles. He discovered also the mechanical principle that what is gained in power is lost in speed, and he invented an air thermometer. The first telescope of practical value came from his hands, and with it he discovered the mountains on the moon, Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's rings, the phases of Venus, sun spots (from which he inferred the sun's rotation); and he suggested that the Milky Way would be resolved into individual stars by a better telescope. His championship of the Copernican theory in Letters on the Solar Spots (1613 and again in 1632, led to his persecution by the church, and the loss of his academic posts. When he retired at Arcetri, though almost blind, he still was able to discover the libration of the moon.

LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent
French chemist
1743—1794

Lavoisier's reputation as the founder of modern chemistry is based on his interpretation of the results of others rather than his own experimental discoveries. He rounded off the work of Cavendish, Black and Priestly, the latter in particular being backward in drawing the correct conclusions from his experiments. His experiments were strictly quantitative, and he stated the indestructibility of matter. The phlogiston theory was negated from his work on combustion, in which he realized the function of oxygen, which he claimed to have discovered with priestly and Scheele. Though the credit belongs to Scheele, Lavoisier gave it its name. He determined the composition of nitric and sulphuric acid, was the first to make 'water gas', and invented the gasometer. He introduced a new chemical nomenclature which gradually replaced the older system.

ROENTGEN, Wilhelm Konrad
German physicist
1845—1923

After study in Holland and at Zurich, Roentgen became professor of physics at Strasbourg. He was awarded the Rumford medal in 1896 and the Nobel prize for physics in 1901.

In 1895 he observed that crystals of barium platino-cyanide glowed brightly when near an exhausted tube through which an electric charge was passing, and that wrapped photographic plates were also affected. He traced the effect to rays coming from the walls of the tube on which the ctahode rays were falling, and named them X-Rays. Their discovery inaugurated a new era in physics and medicine. He worked also on elasticity, heat conduction in crystals, specific heats of gases, and the electromagnetic rotation of polarised light.

EUCLID
Greek mathematician
330 B.C.—275 B.C.

Probably educated at Athenes, Euclid taught at Alexandria, but little is known of his private life. He is famous for his text books on geometry which have been in use continuously for 2,000 years. Chief of these is the Elements, whose 13 books, first printed in a Latin translation from the Arabic in 1482, were the basis for teaching geometry. Not until the present century did relativity theory bring non-Euclidean geometry into prominence.

DARWIN, Charles Robert
English naturalist
1809—1882

Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge, Darwin was appointed naturalist to H.M.S. Beagle in 1831, on a voyage round the world. The researches and observations made by him during this voyage were the foundation of his works on natural history, which culminated in 1859 in the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection containing his famous theory. This work started a revolution in biological science, and though the subject of many attacks by certain scientists, it has, with some modifications, finally gained acceptance, largely through the energetic teaching of Darwin's contemporary, Huxley. Another famous work was The Descent of Man (1871), in which he developed his theory of sexual selection and derived man from some antropoid group as the chimpanzee. Darwin's work established evolutionary biology by removing it from the realm of speculation to that observation and experiment.

VINCI, Leonardo, da
Italian artist and scientist
1452—1519

Trained as an artist, Leonardo was nearly the Renaissance ideal of the allround man, attaining eminence as artist, scientist, poet, engineer, architect and anatomist. Among his works the Last Supper (1498) and the Mona Lisa are household words.

In 1482, he entered the service of the Duke of Milan, for whom he designed engineering and artistic work. Though his finest achievement is artistic; his scientific work, often incomplete as it was, went far beyond anything of his period in ideas, and would have been even more valuable had he not lacked notation to express himself.

He devised a system of hydraulic irrigation, and may be said to have founded the study of hydraulics. His notes and drawings show conceptions of a flying machine, breech-loding and quick-firing guns, a parabolic compass and a tank. He also understood the signiticance of fossils, and was the first to explain the phenomenon of 'earth-light' on the moon.

DESCARTES, Rene
French Philosopher and mathematician
1596—1650

Born of a good family, Descartes entered the army, but was attracted to mathematics by the solving of a geometrical problem which had been advertised as a challenge to all mathematicians. He is famous for his invention of co-ordinate geometry, and even more famous for his system of philosophy, being regarded as the father of modern philosophy. His Discourses de la Methode (1637) advanced the desirability of mathematical proof in metaphysics, but this did not prevent him from holding narrow and utilitarian views about learning and art, both of which he dispised. He wrote the first text-book on physiology but noting the reaction of the church to Galileo's works he withheld its publication. It was published twelve years after his death.

GAUSS, Karl Friedrich
German mathmatician
1777—1855

Only the interest of the reigning duke persuaded Gauss' father, a bricklayer, that the education of his son was worthwhile. In 1807 he became professor of mathematics and director of the observatory at Gottingen. He was reputed one of the greatest mathmaticians in Europe. He calculated the orbits of the stars Ceres and Pallas by a new method and was the discoverer of the famous Gauss theorem in the mathematics of electricity. With Weber he constructed an electromagnetic telegraph by which messoges were sent one and a quarter miles. The unit of magnetic field has been named the gauss.

His work established the independence of pure mathematics. He founded the modern number theory and devised the method of least squares. First he studied the convergence of infinite series, did basic work on the theory of surface, and conceived the first ideas of non-Euclidean geometry, analytic geometry, analytic functions, and topology.

MAXWELL, James Clerk
Scottish physicist
1839—1879

Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge, Maxwell became professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen in 1865 and at King's College, London, in 1860. In 1871 he was appointed professor of experimental physics at Cambridge where he organized the Cavendish Laboratory. He elucidated the mathematical nature of the electro-magnetic field, and completely revolutionized electrical theory by his electromagnetic theory of light (about 1865). This led to the discovery of electric waves which enabled him to show that known velocity of light was identical with the velocity of his waves and that both were transverse. His Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism was published in 1873. This theory was largely neglected until 1888 when Hertz produced experimental evidence of electromagnectic waves of much greater length than light waves. Maxwell proved from theoretical considerations that the rings of Saturn could not be solid and continuous. On his electromagnetic theory he showed that light should exert mechanical pressure, and his earlier investigations included colour vision (in which connection h evolved the Maxwell disc), and colorblindness, the kinetic theory of gases, and heat.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph
English chemist
1733—1804

After theological training Priestley became a nonconformist minister. His first scientific interest was in connection with electricity, but he later turned to chemistry and especially to the study of gases since, living near a brewery, he observed the production of 'fixed air' and carbon dioxide, in fermentation. In 1772 he invented a method of making sodawater. He was helped financially by Lord Shelburne, afterwards Prime Minister.

Political persecution eventually drove him to America. He believed in the theory of phlogiston even though his discovery of oxygen disproved it.

As well as oxygen, he discovered ammonia, the oxides of nitrogen, hydrochloric acid gas, nitrogen, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide, but not under those names. He also recognized the production of oxygen by green plants in sunlight and the reduction of oxides by hydrogen with the formation of water in the process, but he failed to draw the obvious conclusions as to the composition of water.

(continued on page 3)

Profiles of Scientists (continued)

(continued from page 2)

RUTHERFORD, Ernest, Lord
British physicist
1871—1937

Educated at New Zealand University and at Trinity College, England, Rutherford worked in the Cavendish laboratory under J.J. Thomson (1895) on electromagnetic waves, and later became professor of physics at McGill University, where he worked on radioactivity. He was Cavendish professor of physics at Cambridge in 1919. He was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1908. He discovered and named alpha, beta and gamma rays emitted from radioactive salts and studied radioactive transformations. With Soddy in 1902 he predicted that some radioactive elements should generate helium, and suggested its accumulation as a method of measuring the age of the rocks. He also suggested measuring the amount of the end-product lead for the same reason. In 1911 he suggested the divisible nuclear atom. He was the first to effect the transmutation of an element which opened the way to atomic energy.

HARVEL, Sir William
English physician
1587—1657

Educated at Cambridge and Padua under Fabricius and Galileo, Harvey became a physician at St. Bartholomew's and a lecturer to the College of Physicians.

He became famous for his discovery of the circulation of the blood,. Physicians before him knew of the arterial circulation but did not understand the return of the blood to the heart.

CURIE, Marja Sklodowska
Polish physicist and chemist
1867—1934

The assistant and later wife of Pierre Curie, Mme. Curie was educated in Paris under Poincare and Lippmann, and became famous through her discovery, with her husband, of radium. In 1898 in her celebrated experiments on uranium minerals, she first separated polonium. The quantity of radon in radioactive equilbrium with a gram of radium was named a "curie". Among other honours she gained the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1911 after having shared the Nobel prize for physics in 1903 with her husband and Becquerel. She is the only person to have received such a prize twice.

PASTEUR, Louis
French biologist
1822—1895

After study in Paris, Pasteur became professor of physics at Dijon in 1848, professor of chemistry at Strasbourg, director of the Ecole Normale at Paris, and professor at the Sorbonne. The founder of microbiology, he was eventually established in the Pasteur Institute, built by public subscription in 1889. His early work was chemical, but his fame chiefly rests upon his discovery of the part played by bacteria in fermentation. He discovered that micro-organisms in yeasts are the cause of the formation of alcohol from sugar and explained in a similar way the production of vinegar from alcohol and the rancidity of butter. He helped prove bacteria are not spontaneously generated from non-living matter, and thus stimulated the germ theory of infection.

The process of killing harmful bacteria in liquids by holding them at a definite temperature for a given time is known as pasteurization. It kills tubercle bacilli. In 1857 he showed that lactic acid in milk is formed by micro-organisms. In 1865 he discovered the bacilli of two silkworm diseases; he traced anthrax to bacteria and evolved an innoculation method. In 1885 he successfully treated hydrophobia by similar methods. He demonstrated the efficacy of vaccination with an attenuated culture of bacilli as a prophylactic which opened a fruitful line of advance against diphtheria, cholera, yellow fever, plague, and tubercular infections.

ARCHIMEDES
Greek physicist and mathematician
287 B. C.—212 B. C.

The son of an astronomer, Archimedes studied at Alexandria and was the only scientist to develop accurate theories in mechanics and hydrostatics. He was the discoverer of the principle named after him, which states that an immersed body suffers loss in weight equal to the weight of liquid displaced. This was said to be the result of thought upon the problem of how to test the purity of gold in King Hiero's crown, to which too much alloy had been fraudulently added. Archimedes supposedly reached his conclusion while bathing, and ran home undressed shouting 'Eureka! eureka!' He was familiar with levers, and said that if he had a fulcrum he could move the world.

When the Romans besieged Syracuse it is said that he set their ships on fire with burning glasses (concave mirrors), and tradition relates that he was killed by the Romans, who came upon him studying a mathematical problem in the sand of the market place.

PLANCK, Max Karl Ernst Ludwig
German physicist
1858—1947

After studying at Munich and Berlin and being professor of physics at Berlin, Planck became secretary of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. He is famous for his presentation in 1900 of the quantum theory, and was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1918. He became president of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute in 1930. From 1945 he lived in Gottingen, opposed to Nazi theories, and in later years his mind turned increasingly to problems of philosophy and casuality. Though he did distinguished work on thermodynamics and mechanics, and on optics and radiation in the light of relativity, the quantum theory places him with the outstanding figures of modern mathematical physics. The quantum theory, developed from his work on black-body radiation, is one of the most fertile of modern physical hypotheses, postulating transmission of energy in a system showing a natural frequency in definite instalments.

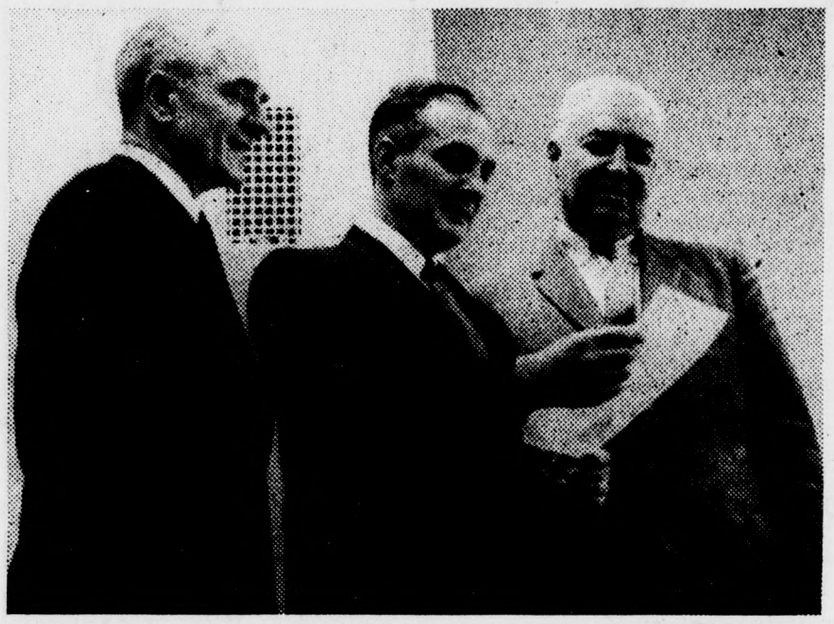
MENDEL, Gregor Johonn (or Johan Gregor)
Austrian biologist
1822—1884

Educated at an Augustian convent in Brunn, and at Vienna in the physical sciences, he returned to his convent in 1853, and in 1868 became abbot.

He is famous for his research in heredity, conducted with peas in his convent garden. The application of his theories to other plants revealed difficulties which he could not explain, and on this account he died a perplexed and disappointed man. His theory of dominant and recessive characters (Mendelian law, inheritance) is second only to Darwin's work in biological importance.

KELPER, Johannes
German mathematician and astronomer
1571—1630

In 1593, after studying at Tubingen, Kepler became professor of mathematics at Graz. Due to religious persecutions, he left for Prague to work with Tycho Brahe, and inherited Brahe's papers and observations. He formulated his three laws of motion which have proved important in astronomy and enabled Newton to reach the law of gravitation. He suggested that the tides were caused by the attraction of the moon. He also worked on optics and mathematics, was profoundly convinced of the mathematical nature of the universe, and laid great stress on experimental verification.



PRES. JAMES H. HALSEY and Dr. Clarence D.L. Ropp look on as Mayor Tedesco reads the proclamation which officially claims UB Science Dedication Week May 8-15.
(Photo by Muniec)

Names of Famous Scientists Carved in Wall of Honor

Twenty-five "Immortals of Science," selected by 1,116 electors from 49 foreign countries and every state in the United States, have their names inscribed on the Science Wall of Honor.

The "Immortals" were selected for their basic contribution to the fund of man's knowledge.

The elector-nations represent: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia (USSR), Australia, Austria, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China (Taiwan), Costa Rica, Cuba Ecuador.

Also, Egypt, England, France, Germany (Federal & Democratic Republics), Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Korea.

Also, Soviet Latvia (USSR), Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Ireland, Norway, Pakistan (also, West Pakistan), Republic of Panama, Phillipines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, United States.

Also, Scotland, Malaya (Singapore), South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela.

A commemorative booklet listing each of the 25 "Immortals of Science" together with biographical material is being prepared by the University. Copies of the booklet will be distributed to libraries and visitors to the campus.

A gallery of pictures of each of the science "Immortals" and a brief biographical sketch will be placed in Dana Hall. University officials believe that the Wall of Honor will help to focus attention on the field of science and should serve to inspire and stimulate the youth of today.

The building will house the University's physics and chemistry laboratories as well as the departments of biology, psychology, art and an audio-visual center. The Dana Hall of Science, when completed will have cost $1,400,000.

Teachers' Group To Meet May 17

The Annual Spring Meeting of the Connecticut State Council on Teacher Education will be held at the University, May 17. As host, the University will provide lunch, and donuts and coffee to the members and their guests.

In a recent Scribe interview, Dr. Arthur E. Trippensee, Dean of the College of Education, and 1959-60 chairman of the Council, said the topics for discussion will be "Minimum Essentials in Teacher Education for Liberal Arts College Graduates," and "Teacher Education Needs in the Years Just Ahead."

The Colleges and Universities represented at the meeting will be Albertus Magnus College, Amhurst College, Central Connecticut State College, Connecticut College, Danbury State, Diocesan Teachers College, Fairfield University, Hartt College of Music of the University of Hartford, Hillyer College, St. Joseph College, Southern Connecticut State, Trinity College, the Universities of Bridgeport and Connecticut, Willimantic State College, Wesleyan University, and Yale University.

Also, lay organizations concerned with teacher education, and professional organizations, will be presented.

Physicist to Talk To Teachers On Curriculum

Dr. William C. Kelly, director of the U.S. Department of Education's American Institute of physics, will tell junior and senior high school science teachers what can be done to improve the science curriculum tomorrow at a Science Teachers' Seminar in Dana Lecture Hall at 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Kelly has been charged with the task of improving the teaching of physics and research in U.S. schools. His address is one of the major events in the week long dedication exercises of the Dana Hall of Science.

During the convocation and formal dedication ceremony in the Gym on Friday, May 13, three scientist-professors will receive honorary degrees from the University. Recipients are Dr. Roger Adams, professor of chemistry emiritus, University of Illinois; Dr. Percy W. Bridgman, professor of physics emeritus, Harvard University; and Dr. Herbert M. Evans, professor of Biology Emeritus, University of California.

A banquet honoring the three professors and the University's top scholars will follow at 6 p.m. in the Stratfield Hotel.

During the afternoon exercises, Dr. Henry W. Littlefield will present to the University the Dana Hall "Roll of Honor," a list of all persons and organizations that donated 150 dollars or more to the building fund.

An open House at Dana Hall and General Electric "House of Magic" demonstration in the new building will conclude the week's events, Saturday and Sunday, May 14 and 15.

Library Purchases Science Volumes

The University Library has announced the purchase of nine books in the field of chemistry and physics, from a fund of $250 donated by Bern Dibner, member of the Board of Trustees and president of the Burndy Corporation in Norwalk.

The books are as follows: "Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Solids," by Norman Cusak; "Geometrical and Physical Optics," by R. S. Longhurst; "Atomic Physics," by Max Born; "Electromagnetism and Relativity," by Ernest Geoffery Cullwick; "Elements of General Chemistry," by Jay Young; "Great Experiments of Physics," by Morris Shamos; "Dictionary of Applied Physics," five volumes, by Sir Richard Glazebrook; "College Chemistry," second edition, by Paul Frey; and "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," by Linus Pauling.

Barry Faris Will Speak At Journalism Dinner

Barry Faris, international editor of Hearst Metronone News, Inc., will speak at the Annual Scribe Citations Dinner on Friday, at 7 p.m., in the Fairway Restaurant.

Charles Peden, editor of Telenews, will introduce Faris who will speak on his experiences as a war correspondent in Asia.

The second speaker will be Robert Brahm, television film consultant, who will speak on payola in television.

Until recently, Faris was the editor-in-chief of the International News Service (INS), and has the distinction of being the only head of a news service who has directed coverage of both world wars. During World War II, he made a personal tour of the Pacific and European war theaters, including a visit to all major outposts.

Faculty and staff invited are: Gorden Hubbard, Bursar; Prof. William DeSiero, Prof. James Fenner, Dr. Alfred Wolff, Prof. George Stanley, Mrs. Marion Hotchkiss, Victor Muniec, public relations, Pres. James H. Halsey, Vice-Pres. Henry W. Littlefield, Mary Wengenroth, mail and supply office, Clare Fulcher, Alan Marshall, Prof. David Field, Prof. Frank Wright, Librarian Lewis M. Ice, and Dr. Joseph Roucek.

Students invited are: Ron Miller, Jerry Main, Dave Mattson Pat Tomasetti, Sid Kohn, John Purves Wright, Donna Kirschner, Leonard Barlow, Dianne Stone, Bill Romeo, Mark Crown, Brent Toll, Alan Christie, Jerry Schwartz, Ed Wolf, Burt Levinson, Judy Resnick, Rhoda Bornstein, Art Altman, Norman Stern and Frank Mizak.

Prof. Howard Boone Jacobson, chairman of the journalism department and Scribe advisor, will present the annual Medal of Merit awards on behalf of Pi Delta Epsilon, national honorary journalism fraternity, to outstanding staff members.

Barry Faris

'Science on Parade' Here May 14

The founder of the G. E. "House of Magic" which has toured the nation for more than 30 years will present his "Science on Parade" show at the University, May 14-15.

Three showings of "Science on Parade" have been scheduled by W. A. Gluessing for Saturday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. and one show on Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Dana Lecture Hall in the Charles A. Dana Hall of Science.

The show is part of the week long dedication activities for Dana Hall, through the courtesy of the General Electric Co.

"Science on Parade" will feature such phenomena as a man walking away from his shadow, production of firefly light, pictures taken of an exploding disc while the pieces are traveling at speeds of 400-600 miles per hour and other demonstrations.

Student Group Repairs Electroencephalograph

A group of University students have recently completed the reconstruction of an electroencephalograph in time for demonstration during science week.

The machine, which is located in the psychology lab at Dana Hall, is designed for the measurement of human brain waves. When the psychology department received it from the physics department a few months ago it wasn't in operational condition.

As a psychology 104 project for Prof. Paul Lane, several students decided to turn the machine into a lie detector. However, there were not enough funds available to buy the necessary parts. The students in the group were: Marilyn Trew, a freshman majoring in psychology; Frank Mizak, a junior majoring in electrical engineering; Joe Bober, a junior majoring in math; Tom Thompson, a senior majoring in sociology; and Bob Thomas, a junior majoring in economics.

The students then decided to rebuild the electrocephalograph. Since there was extensive wiring involved, John Foscolos, a senior majoring in electrical engineering, was asked to join the project. Work on the equipment began in February.

Marilyn Trew did extensive research and Mizak and Foscolos spent about 100 hours apiece re-

(continued on page 5)

RHODA BORNSTEIN wears the electrodes of the student built electroencephalograph and Frank Mizak adjusts the controls to record the movement of her brain waves. A psychology project, the machine was built by several interested University students. (Photo by Crown)

Governor Designates Spring Cleanup Week

Taking the cue from Connecticut Governor Abraham Ribicoff, who has named the week of May 8-14 as Spring Clean-up Week, University students today will clean the campus grounds as part of the UB Day program.

The governor's announcement came in an official statement to the fire prevention committee of the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce. The main reason behind Clean-up Week, emphasized Ribicoff, is that cleaning property gets rid of many potential fire hazzards.

Ribicoff stated, "A large number of preventable fires, too many of which result in death, injury and property damage, get their start in piles of paper and other inflammable material." He added that Spring Clean-up Week can save lives, and expressed the hope that the State of Connecticut will cooperate in the program.

900 Fulbright Graduate Study Grants Offered

About nine hundred Fulbright scholarships for graduate study or pre-doctoral research in 30 different countries will be available for the 1961-62 academic year.

In addition to the Fulbright Awards, scholarships for study in Latin America under the Inter-American Cultural Convention are also offered for 1961-62.

The Fulbright scholarships cover travel, tuition, books and maintenance for one academic year, and the IACC scholarships cover transportation, tuition and partial to full maintenance.

General eligibility requirements for both categories of awards are: (1) U. S. citizenship at time of application, (2) A bachelor's degree or its equivalent, (3) Knowledge of the language of the host country sufficient to carry out the proposed study project and to communicate with people of the country, and (4) Good health. A good academic record and demonstrated capacity for independent study are also necessary. Preference is given to applicants under 35 years of age who have not previously lived or studied abroad.

Applicants will be required to submit a plan of proposed study that can be carried out profitably within the year abroad.

Applications for Fulbright and IACC scholarships for the 1961-62 will be available after May 20 and accepted until November 1, 1960. Requests for applications must be postmarked before October 15. Interested students who are now enrolled at a college or university should consult their campus Fulbright advisers. Others may write to the Information and Counseling Division, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York.

Drama 104 Students Present 3 Part Play

"A Director's Playhouse of Theater Moods" will be presented by Drama 104 students at the Drama Center on May 16, the Office of Campus Productions has announced.

The program will include: part one, Rochelle Osur presenting directed monologues by Dorothy Parker. Part two will be an interpretation of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Bells," with dancers Claire Blair and Carole Purcell. The third part will be a one act play entitled "The Wedding," by John Kirkpatrick and directed by Edward Frackman. The cast includes Bobbie Loeffler, Jeffrey Milet, Ron Baird, Mike Ziman and Cindy Gelbard.

Admission is free; all students are invited. The play starts at 8:15 p. m.

RINGS

Senior Class Rings will be in distribution until Friday May 20, at the Student Activities Office. Rings for 1961 can also be ordered now.

Cutie of the Week

WRITING LOVE LETTERS in the sand, (which are really messages to low-flying Sikorsky helicopter pilots), Suzanne Lois Lipschutz sprawls in the hot sands of Seaside Beach. The 18 year old freshman from Great Neck, N. Y., is studying in the College of Arts and Science, and her hobbies include painting, horseback riding, swimming and tennis.

(Photo by Crown)

CRNA Members To Honor Grads

The Registered Nurses Association of the College of Nursing will give a tea to honor the graduating RN's. The College of Nursing faculty, alumni and registered nurse members will bid farewell to the RN seniors.

The tea will take place on the lawn of Wilton Hall, May 18, from 1-2 p. m. In case of rain the second floor lounge of Alumni Hall will be used.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH

(continued from page 4)

wiring and repairing it. The group completed their task during the Easter recess. The equipment, which fills a small room, is operated by attaching electrodes to the lobes of an individual's brain with tape. When the machine is running a graph is made of the person's brain waves which are recorded on a tape similar to that used on an adding machine.

This summer or next fall two of the students that worked on the machine plan to conduct an extensive experiment with the help of the biology department. They plan to follow the growth of a chicken embryo with the electroencephalograph and hope to be able to detect the exact time when brain waves first occur within it.

These machines run from $1700 - $7500 new, and there are very few in this area. By spending a great deal of time the students made the machine operational with $100 worth of repair parts.

Roucek Appointed To Editorial Post

Dr. Joseph Roucek, chairman of the Sociology and Political Science Departments has been appointed American Editor of the Journal of Social Research, J.V. College, Baraut, India.

Dr. Roucek was informed of the appointment in a recent letter from M.P. Shastri, principal and patron of the Journal of Social Research in Baraut.

Primary duties of the editorship will involve securing research articles and reviews from eminent American social scientists.

Local Firm Needs Part-Time Bookkeeper

ED. Note: Each week until the end of the semester the Scribe will highlight several job opportunities on file with the University Placement Office.

A young man is wanted to mow a lawn two days a week starting now and continuing until October. The job is in Fairfield.

Eichner's Catering Service wants waiters for weekends. Hourly pay is $1.50-$2.00.

The Eveready Supply Co. are looking for a part-time bookkeeper now to train and take over full-time in June. The applicant must know typing.

Male or female wanted to work part-time now and full-time after graduation ss bookkeeper at Bernie's Warehouse.

Someone with a restricted license is needed to run a radio transmitter 30 morning hours a week.

All-State Insurance Co. wants a service trainee to work from June 1 to Sept. 1. A weekly wage of $60 for 38½ hours, including two nights a week and Saturday. Sales location is in either Bridgeport or Hamden.

Several hundred jobs have to be filled at the Brass Rail concession in "Freedomland, U.S.A." which will open June 18 in the Bronx.

NURSING

Kay-Ann Mesares, a junior, and Judith Chapman, a sophomore, represented the University recently at the National Student Nurses Association convention in Miami Beach.

Libby Zagorin, associate professor of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, was a University delegate to the convention.

Gladys Swaenpoel, a graduate nurse enrolled at the University in the RN program, was elected representative of the New London district of the Nurses Association.

NSA Inquirer

Question Reveals Need For More Cultural Activities

Questions for this week's NSA Inquirer were asked by Jerry Barasche, a sophomore majoring in history, Ron Brill, a sophomore majoring in industrial design, Paul Buhan, a freshman education major, Cindy Gelbard, a sophomore majoring in education, and Adele Silberman, a sophomore majoring in education.

DO YOU FEEL THAT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES LIKE THE LITERARY SOCIETY, DRAMA PRODUCTIONS, MUSIC PROGRAMS, AND CONVOCATIONS ARE ADEQUATE FOR THIS CAMPUS? WHAT SPECIFIC PROGRAMS SHOULD BE ADDED?

ED FRACKMAN, a junior majoring in drama: No, I would like to see better music programs. We should also enlarge the drama department so that more people could participate. We have one of the greatest teachers but since only two courses are offered there is little participation. Other schools have much larger drama departments which put on shows each week. If we had one, Shakespeare and other great productions could be done. We should offer more drama courses for students and thereby attract more drama majors.

MAX ADELSON, a junior majoring in business administration: It is my belief that these activities are adequate, however, a greater degree of success could be witnessed in these functions if there were stronger student participation.

I would be interested in seeing the organization of a Literary Review group, and a modern jazz appreciation society.

PAT SAYLES, a senior in the Secretarial School: I don't know. All I go to is convocations because I am too busy to participate in anything else.

DOROTHY STADLER, a junior majoring in education: The cultural activities are satisfactory. However, the music programs need a theme or coherent program instead of random selections without any relation. There is certainly good talent in the music department but the performances in that shabby room detract from the program.

I.D. and Graphics departments should have showings because students rarely get to see the talent in these departments. This would surely add greatly to the student's cultural knowledge.

BARBARA BASCH, a senior secretarial student: I feel that before we can think of expanding cultural programs that the University offers now, the students must show their full support by attending and taking part in our present activities. I think the activities are not fully adequate, however neither is the student's reaction to them .

I hope to see in the future, more creative writing clubs to stimulate the latent talent on this campus and a fuller dramatic program, which could offer more productions by finer playwrights.

BOOK AUCTION

A book auction conducted by the Literary Society will be held May 17 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. at Alumni Hall. Fictional, biographical, do it yourself books and other types will be auctioned. The profits will go to the University Library for the purchase of new books.

Knights Take St. Peters 4-1

by Marty Riger

This week the Purple Knights defeated St. Peters 4-1 and bowed to Springfield 13-4 and Fairfield University 7-2. UB now has an overall record of 8 wins and 4 defeats and stand 2 and 2 in Tri-State league competition.

In the Springfield game Bob Budd tried for victory, but wildness forced him out of the game in the seventh inning. In the third inning Springfield scored five runs, with the big hit of the inning being Charlie Roy's single with the bases loaded. Leading the hitting attack for Bridgeport was "Bubba" Hart with 2 hits in 4 trips to the plate.

In a Tri-State league game, the Knights were defeated by Fairfield University. Ralph King was forced out of the game in the fifth, when he attempted to cover first base on a ground ball and tripped over the bag. The game was marked by Bridgeport's incapability to hit them "where they ain't". John Bruzas, Fairfield left fielder had 9 put outs for the game and most of these were hit pretty well. The only one who managed to get any past Bruzas was John Giampaolo, who tripled and doubled in the 5th and 7th inning, respectively.

The highlight of the week was Bob Budds masterful 2 hitter against St. Peters College. It was one heck of a pitching duel between Budd and Rich DeVoto, of St. Peters, who had a no hitter going until the seventh inning and ironically enough it was Budd who got the first hit off De Voto. St. Peters opened the scoring in the second with a solo home run by Ed Barrone.

This is the way it stood until the sixth when the "D" men scored one run on no hits. It came about when Bob Darula reached on a two base error, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on a passed ball. In the seventh Budd got the first hit of the game, went to third on Dooley Thorpe's single and scored on Darula's fielder's choice. In the eighth the Knights scored 2 more times as Tom Celestino doubled for the run producing hit.

Budd struck out 8 and walked 6, but he was very tough in the clutch. Thorpe's hitting streak was halted after 25 games by his ex-teammates from Springfield College.

Males Prefer Girls With Less Education

What are your feelings toward dating and marriage? Toward religion, fraternities or national affairs? You can find out how typical they are in the "What College Students Think," the results of a survey by four Cornell University sociologists.

According to their survey, if you're a male, you'll undoubtedly want a wife who is somewhat younger than you are, and you'll want to have a better education than she does. If you're a girl, you're probably looking for an older husband. Whichever you are, you accept the fact that both of you will be working to start your marriage off with any degree of financial security.

The sociologists have found that you probably prefer an informal, relaxed date, as opposed to a formal affair.

If you belong to a fraternity or soroity, the chances are good that it is replacing the home life you were used to. You are probably engaging in more extra-curricular activities, placing less emphasis on grades and having more dates than the average non-fraternity member.

The chances are four out of five that you believe in God and identify yourself with a religion. There is a one in four probability that you attend regular religious services as well.

If you are a male, you are not looking forward to your term in the armed forces with any enthusiasm, but you do accept it as a necessity.

In regard to national affairs, you are probably firm on the practice of democracy, but are becoming disillusioned about peace solutions as you progress through college. It is doubtful if you have any specific feelings regarding public hearings, freedom of expression, and the like.

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STAFF

Jerry Main ..... Co-Editor
Dave Mattson ..... Co-Editor
Sid Kohn ..... Advertising Mgr.
Donna Kirschner Ass't. News Editor
Pat Tomasetti ..... Business Mgr.
Mark Crown ..... Asst. Photo Editor
Jerry Schwartz ..... Circulation Mgr.
Prof. Howard B. Jacobson .. Advisor
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BANQUET

The senior class banquet will be held at Glorietta Manor Saturday June 4 at 6:00 p.m. Tickets will be $4.00 per couple and will go on sale Monday May 16-20 at the Public Relations office. Cortright Hall. Tickets for graduation may also be picked up when purchasing tickets for the banquet. Five tickets per graduate will be given out three reserved, two unreserved.

DEDICATION CONVO.

(continued from page 1)

The top scientists will attend the dinner.

The ten full-time students, in each class, with the highest cumulative QPR are:

Seniors—Dauer; Joseph Gaumond, accounting; Henry Kuusisto, marketing; Joanne Lanese, nursing; Patricia Murren, nursing; Anne Peterson, history; Thomas Sapitowicz, mechanical engineering; Phyllis Stock, history; Joe Trinidad, electrical engineering; and Louise (Nicol) Whitney, English.

Juniors — Teft; Peter Allard, industrial design; Joan Chevalier, business education; Jeanne Coty, nursing; Samuel Dodd, electrical engineering; Joan Flynn, chemistry; Thomas Gorman, accounting; Nancy Harvey, elementary education; Hannah Knepler, education; and Annete La Barre, French.

Sophomores—Miss Podufaly; Avis Burton, executive secretary; Laurence Comden, mathematics; Joyce Doben, dental hygiene; Ann Failla, dental hygiene; George Jafferis, graphic design; Robert La Forte, industrial design; Janice Normandin, dental hygiene; Robert Pavlik, accounting; and Allan Vollmer, electrical engineering.

Freshmen—Miss Kroin; Rosemarie Conte, French; Eleanor Kraska, graphic design; Susan Kreisler, elementary education; Barbara Lee, legal secretary; Alexander Metro, English; Jack Pica, medical secretary; Naomi Rock, political science; Jack Rosenberg, business; Gary Schwager, history and Philip Whitney, accounting.

WISTARIA QUEEN

(continued from page 1)

Among the honored guests were Vice-President and Mrs. Henry W. Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Wolf, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Staples.

Patrons and Patronesses were Mr. and Mrs. William T. DeSiero, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Kendall.

The Social Activities Committee, responsible for the Ball, was directed by Mrs. Marion Hotchkiss. Co-chairmen were Janice Lichtman and Richard Lifton, and committee chairmen were Patricia Aarons, Ellene Kellman, Harris Lefkon, Stanley Mandell, Caryle Molin, Rochelle Osur, Jeffrey Spitalnik, and Gail Werman.

CONSUL GENERAL

(continued from page 1)

"Basic research must inevitably be largely Western, and a joint effort of all our countries together," the consul general urged.

Sir Stephenson, in a rich British accent, warned against too early specialization in education in either the sciences or arts, observing that "there has been a tendency for the two streams of learning to flow parallel with too little contact."

"The time may have passed when we can see another Leonardo—painter, sculptor, architect, scientist, engineer, and musician —the time when the whole process of discovery, application and exploitation could be achieved by one man.

"But every development in the modern world underlines the lesson of how inextricably entwined must be our streams of knowledge and thought, and this not only within a particular country, but internationally as well."

"In order that the path to the betterment of mankind may grow to a highway," he said, "we clearly need, and need quickly, an increasing number of men and women in science and technology."

Bern Dibner, chairman of the policy committee for the Science Wall of Honor and member of the UB Board of trustees presided at the symbolic unveiling program.

President James H. Halsey, hailed the eight-day Dana Hall of Science dedication program as "the most important week in the history of the University.

A replica of a portrait of Mr. Dana was unveiled by Dr. Henry W. Littlefield at the afternoon program. An original painting scheduled to be completed this fall will hang permanently in Dana Hall.

Earle M. Bigsbee, dean of the Junior College of Connecticut presided over the program. Dr. Wallace W. Anderson, pastor of the United Congregational Church offered a prayer of dedication.

Sir Hugh Stephenson

UB DAY PROGRAM

Theme —

UB SWEEPS CLEAN FOR SCIENCE

***7:45 a. m.** — Student-Faculty Breakfast — Gymnasium

Mr. Charles A. Dana

Drawing of Locations for Science Exhibitions by Student Organizations

10:00 a. m. — Preparation of Science Exhibitions

1:00 p. m. — Judging of Exhibitions

2:00 p. m. — Baseball Game with Providence College

Tennis match with Central Connecticut State College

3:00 p. m. — Awarding of Prizes for Science Exhibitions — Gymnasium

4:00 p. m. — Science Hop — Gymnasium

*** Ticket Required**